DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 153 578 HE 009 901

AUTHOR Renneisen, Chas. M.
TITLE Report on Follow-up Survey of American Civil Liberties Union Research or Academic Freedom.
PUB DATE Aug 76
NOTE 20p.

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.83 HC-$1.67 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *Academic Freedom; Administrative Policy; Administrator Selection; Admission Criteria; College Curriculum; College Faculty; College Students; Curriculum Development; Educational Change; Educational Facilities; Evaluation Criteria; Faculty Promotion; Followup Studies; *Governance; Governing Boards; Grading; *Higher Education; *Policy Formation; Program Evaluation; Student Financial Aid; *Student Leadership; *Student Participation; Teacher Selection
IDENTIFIERS American Civil Liberties Union

ABSTRACT

A survey was undertaken in 1976 to follow an American Civil Liberties Union survey of 1970-71 on policies and practices relating to academic freedom and university governance. A questionnaire was used to determine what, if any, changes had occurred in the intervening years. Responses were received from 109 schools. Sharp increases were noted in the amount of student involvement in grade appeals, faculty selection, administrative appointments, governing boards, and faculty promotions. Moderate increases in student involvement occurred in admission policies, financial aid policies, administrative evaluations, and upgrading systems. Very little change was reported in student input to course requirements, curriculum offerings, and buildings and grounds. (Author/MSE)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED153578

Report on Follow-up Survey of American Civil Liberties Union Research on Academic Freedom

August 17, 1976

Foreword

In the 1970-71 academic year, the American Civil Liberties Union conducted a survey of 155 colleges and universities in the United States to determine practices and policies in regard to academic freedom and university governance.

This summer, Chas. M. Renneisen, President of the Southern College Personnel Association (SCPA), received permission of ACLU to follow-up with a similar questionnaire in order to ascertain what changes, if any, had occurred in the past five years.

One hundred and nine colleges and universities responded to the second survey and the results and comparative figures are recorded on the attached report.

We wish to thank the administrators who took time from their busy schedules to assist us in this research study. We would welcome your comments and suggestions.

Chas. M. Renneisen
President of SCPA
651 Vine Street
UTC
Chatanooga, TN 37401

U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
Charles Renneisen
TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC) AND USERS OF THE ERIC SYSTEM."

HE 009 901

SURVEY OF COLLEGE PRESIDENTS

August 17, 1976

Percentages are accurate to the nearest whole percentage point. The base used in each case is the total number of responses for the particular category. Additional information is included where a significant number of comments were received.

1. Admissions Policies

a) Has your institution made an effort to recruit students who have been educationally disadvantaged?

1970-71			1975-76		
Yes:	152	98%	Yes:	104	95%
No:	3	2%	No:	5	5%

b) Are the same methods and standards for evaluating applications employed for all applicants, including those who have been educationally disadvantaged?

1970-71			1975-76		
Yes:	51	34%	Yes:	58	57%
No:	101	66%	No:	43	43%

1970-71 Comments: Some institutions use less rigorous standards in evaluating educationally disadvantaged students, putting primary emphasis, not on grades or test scores, but on potential for performance, based on personal interviews and secondary school counselor recommendations. Many noted that they pay less attention to college board scores of disadvantaged applicants than they do to recommendations from teachers of those disadvantaged applicants. Some also state that they have established grooming programs designed to prepare disadvantaged students for the collegiate experience, or, alternatively, the students have been allowed to "prove" themselves by performing adequately during a preliminary summer session.

1975-76 Comments: A number of schools stated they follow an "open door policy for all high school graduates within their state. Some have special six-week remedial instruction programs in the summer.

In reviewing the comments on question 1b, we have found that most of the schools who answered "yes" to the question of uniform standards of admissions, also had reported exceptions to these standards, and the comments on their particular programs were very similar to those who answered "no." Therefore, we are not sure the results of the question were very meaningful.

2. Student Participation in Campus Governance

Do students participate formally in decision-making with respect to the following:

a) Course requirements?

1970-71			1975-76		
Yes-voting:	70	49%	Yes-voting:	55	54%
Yes-non voting:	34	24%	Yes-non voting:	24	24%
No:	42	28%	No:	22	22%

b) Curricular offerings?

1970-71			1975-76		
Yes-voting:	84	59%	Yes-voting:	64	61%
Yes-non voting:	35	25%	Yes-non voting:	26	25%
No:	23	16%	No:	15	14%

c) Grading systems:

1970-71			1975-76		
Yes-voting:	71	50%	Yes-voting:	58	56%
Yes-non voting:	28	19%	Yes-non voting:	25	24%
No:	44	31%	No:	21	20%

d) Grading appeals:

1970-71			1975-76		
Yes-voting:	40	28%	Yes-voting:	48	47%
Yes-non voting:	14	10%	Yes-non voting:	9	9%
No:	89	62%	No:	46	45%

e) Admissions policies?

1970-71			1975-76		
Yes-voting:	68	48%	Yes-voting:	65	60%
Yes-non voting:	21	15%	Yes-non voting:	14	13%
No:	52	37%	No:	29	27%

f) Financial aid policies?

1970-71			1975-76		
Yes-voting:	75	51%	Yes-voting:	65	63%
Yes-non voting:	20	13%	Yes-non voting:	17	17%
No:	56	36%	No:	21	20%

g) Building and grounds planning?

1970-71			1975-76		
Yes-voting:	66	45%	Yes-voting:	57	54%
Yes-non voting:	31	21%	Yes-non voting:	20	19%
No:	50	34%	No:	29	27%

h) Faculty selection?

1970-71			1975-76		
Yes-voting:	13	9%	Yes-voting:	22	23%
Yes-non voting:	28	19%	Yes-non voting:	30	31%
No:	103	72%	No:	44	46%

i) Faculty evaluation?

1970-71			1975-76		
Yes-voting:	41	28%	Yes-voting:	18	18%
Yes-non voting:	55	38%	Yes-non voting:	27	24%
No:	51	34%	No:	55	60%

j) Faculty promotion?

1970-71			1975-76		
Yes-voting:	8	6%	Yes-voting:	14	14%
Yes-non voting:	26	18%	Yes-non voting:	30	29%
No:	110	76%	No:	58	57%

k) Administrative appointments?

1970-71			1975-76		
Yes-voting:	47	32%	Yes-voting:	59	59%
Yes-non voting:	43	29%	Yes-non voting:	26	26%
No:	60	39%	No:	15	15%

l) Administrative evaluation?

1970-71			1975-76		
Yes-voting:	10	7%	Yes-voting:	14	14%
Yes-non voting:	19	13%	Yes-non voting:	19	19%
No:	116	80%	No:	66	67%

m) Budget making?

1970-71			1975-76		
Yes-voting:	31	20%	Yes-voting:	45	43%
Yes-non voting:	21	14%	Yes-non voting:	18	17%
No:	98	66%	No:	41	39%

n) Judicial regulations and procedures?

1970-71			1975-76		
Yes-voting:	129	88%	Yes-voting:	97	92%
Yes-non voting:	16	10%	Yes-non voting:	3	3%
No:	4	2%	No:	6	6%

o) Governing bodies (Trustees, Regents or Boards of Higher Education)?

1970-71			1975-76		
Yes-voting:	8	5%	Yes-voting:	40	38%
Yes-non voting:	46	31%	Yes-non voting:	31	30%
No:	97	64%	No:	35	33%

1970-71 Comments: Some institutions indicated that they have recently created university senates, with student representation, which serve as the policy-making body dealing with many of the items listed above.

1975-76 Comments: Sharp increases were noted in the amount of student involvement in these areas:

Grading appeals	56% up 18%
Faculty selection	54% up 26%
Administrative appointments	85% up 24%
Budget making	60% up 26%
Governing boards	68% up 32%
Faculty promotions	43% up 19%

Moderate increases took place in these areas:

Admissions policies	73% up 10%
Financial aid policies	80% up 16%
Administrative evaluations	33% up 13%
Grading systems	80% up 11%

Very little change was reported in the percentage of student participation in:

Course requirements	78% up 5%
Curricular offerings	86% up 2%
Buildings and grounds	73% up 6%

A slight decrease was noted in:

Judicial regulations	95% down 3%

A sharp decrease occurred in:

Faculty evaluation 42% down 22%

(These percentages were based on adding the "yes-voting" and "yes-non voting" figures.)

In the area of "search committee for selection of key administrators," several universities have students on the search committees but these committees don't make the final decision on appointments.

Student participation on committees often varies with the different schools and departments within the universities.

3. Student Clubs and Societies

Do requirements for official recognition of student organizations include:

a) A written constitution?

	1970-71		1975-76	
Yes:	108	72%	84	76%
No:	42	28%	26	24%

b) A statement of purpose?

	1970-71		1975-76	
Yes:	141	93%	102	94%
No:	11	7%	7	6%

c) A membership list?

	1970-71		1975-76	
Yes:	20	13%	26	24%
No:	132	87%	82	76%

d) Would an organization of a controversial political nature, such as SDS, be refused recognition?

	1970-71		1975-76	
Yes:	17	12%	3	3%
No:	126	88%	95	97%

1970-71 Comments: Many of the institutions require only a list of the organization's officers. Others indicate that a membership list is required to determine sufficient student interest in recognizing a particular organization and that the list is destroyed after the organization has been accepted.

1975-76 Comments: In some cases decisions regarding recognition of a student organization are made by the Student Senate. Usually any organization is recognized if its purpose and activities are lawful and consistent with university guidelines and/or approved by the student government organization. Many universities require only a list of officers or contact person in the organization.

4. Student Publications

a) Is your campus newspaper financially independent?

1970-71			1975-76		
Yes:	33	21%	Yes:	32	30%
No:	122	79%	No:	75	70%

b) Are campus (student) publications subject to prior review by members of the faculty, administration or publication board?

1970-71			1975-76		
Yes:	11	7%	Yes:	10	9%
No:	142	93%	No:	97	91%

1970-71 Comments: None.

1975-76 Comments: Most universities stated that a faculty member advises the newspaper staff but there is no censorship by the university. In the area of financing of student newspapers there seems to be a movement toward a greater degree of self-support. A number of schools who answered "yes" to question 4a qualified their answers by saying it was financially independent of the administration but received partial support from the student government and the activities fees.

5. Personal Freedom

a) Do students have primary responsibility for the formulation of regulations affecting their personal lives, including dormitory living?

1970-71			1975-76		
Yes:	110	71%	Yes:	76	78%
No:	45	29%	No:	21	22%

b) If your campus has dormitories, is on-campus residence compulsory?

1970-71			1975-76		
Yes:	74	48%	Yes:	38	36%
No:	78	52%	No:	67	64%

1970-71 Comments: On-campus residence requirements usually pertain to students under twenty-one and unmarried women students. In some instances, it is limited to freshmen. Alternatively, students are permitted to live at home, or in on-campus fraternity, sorority or cooperative houses.

Furthermore, in those institutions which permit students to make rules regulating dormitory living, final approval, in many cases, must come from the Board of Regents, or some similar governing body.

1975-76 Comments: Campus residence requirements usually don't apply after freshman year or to those over 21, those living with relatives, veterans, and married persons.

Students often serve on committees that set the regulations; some of these groups have primary responsibility for making rules but generally within the broad policies set by the university.

6. Demonstrations

a) Are the following methods of protest permitted on campus?

1) Peaceful picketing?

1970-71			1975-76		
Yes:	148	99.5%	Yes:	107	99%
No:	1	.5%	No:	1	1%

2) Non-obstructive sit-ins?

1970-71			1975-76		
Yes:	127	89.5%	Yes:	94	92%
No:	15	10.5%	No:	8	8%

3) Non-coercive strikes:

1970-71			1975-76		
Yes:	136	96%	Yes:	87	94%
No:	6	4%	No:	6	6%

b) Are students arrested or convicted for engaging in protest activities off campus subject to academic sanctions by your institutions?

1970-71			1975-76		
Yes:	25	16%	Yes:	10	10%
No:	130	84%	No:	91	90%

1970-71 Comments: Some institutions answering the first part of the question had difficulty in definitional terms. They questioned the assumption that a strike or sit-in could be completely non-coercive or non-disruptive.

As to the second part of the question, some institutions responded that academic sanctions would be levied only after a formal investigation of the particular case or if the student's behavior posed a threat to the academic community. In cases involving felonious behavior, like bombings, many respondents in the 16% category mentioned expulsion as a possible sanction.

1975-76 Comments: A number of institutions reported no incidents and they also had no rules on these methods of protest.

With regard to (b), most universitites discipline a student for violation of college regulations only, but some universities do take action if the student is convicted of a felony or other serious crime.

7. Invitations to Speakers

Do student groups have to obtain permission to invite an outside speaker to the campus?

	1970-71		1975-76	
Yes:	41	26%	22	21%
No:	114	74%	84	79%

1970-71 Comments: Most of the institutions which require student groups to obtain permission to bring a speaker on campus, do so as a coordinating activity, merely to schedule non-conflicting times and dates, and not to exercise censorship. This condition was also stipulated by some institutio replying in the negative.

1975-76 Comments: (Same as 1970-71.)

8. Disciplinary Procedures

Does academic due process in cases which may lead to suspension or expulsion provide for:

a) Advance notice of a hearing?

	1970-71		1975-76	
Yes:	150	96%	108	99%
No:	6	4%	1	1%

b) Statement of Charges?

	1970-71		1975-76	
Yes:	153	100%	108	99%
No:	0	0%	1	1%

c) Right to be represented by outside counsel?

1970-71			1975-76	
Yes:	119	79%	85	81%
No:	32	21%	20	19%

d) Right to examine and cross-examine witnesses?

1970-71			1975-76	
Yes:	140	94%	104	98%
No:	9	6%	2	2%

e) Right to remain silent?

1970-71			1975-76	
Yes:	149	98%	106	99%
No:	3	2%	1	1%

f) Right of appeal?

1970-71			1975-76	
Yes:	151	99.4%	107	100%
No:	1	.6%	0	0%

1970-71 Comments: None.

1975-76 Comments: In reference to (c), some universities state that legal counsel is limited to an advisory role.

9. On Campus Recruitment

If your campus has a policy of permitting employment recruitment, are particular corporations or government agencies excluded for reasons other than lack of available facilities?

1970-71			1975-76	
Yes:	6	4%	11	10%
No:	141	96%	98	90%

1970-71 Comments: Those institutions who do discriminate against corporations and the like, usually do so on the basis of whether the company is an "equal opportunity" employer or not.

1975-76 Comments: Same as 70-71.

10. Reserve Officers Training Corps

If ROTC exists on your campus,

a) Is it a voluntary program?

1970-71			1975-76		
Yes:	97	98%	Yes:	78	98%
No:	2	2%	No:	2	2%

b) Is academic credit given for courses that are not under the control of academic departments?

1970-71			1975-76		
Yes:	57	62%	Yes:	39	57%
No:	36	38%	No:	29	43%

c) Do ROTC instructors hold academic rank?

1970-71			1975-76		
Yes:	84	87%	Yes:	58	79%
No:	12	12%	No:	15	21%

1970-71 Comments: About 61% of the respondents now have ROTC programs; six noted that they are in the process of terminating the programs and four have them under review.

1975-76 Comments: None.

11. Student Records

a) Are the records kept of a student's religious, or political beliefs or associations?

1970-71			1975-76		
Yes:	27	17%	Yes:	9	8%
No:	127	83%	No:	100	92%

b) Is a student's permission required before his records may be shown to an outside source except in response to a constitutionally valid supoena?

1970-71			1975-76		
Yes:	143	93%	Yes:	108	99%
No:	10	7%	No:	1	1%

1970-71 Comments: Most institutions indicated that they do not keep records of a student's political affiliation. In those instances where information concerning a student's religious affiliation is requested, it is usually on a voluntary basis, and the files are kept by the chaplain for notification of religious services only.

Among the institutions that would release a student's records without his permission, some note that records would be made available to parents in the case of students under 21.

1975-76 Comments: In most cases where religious records are kept, the information is on a voluntary basis and concerns the religious affiliation of the student for contact use by campus chaplains.

With the passage of the Buckley Amendment, confidentiality of records is no longer an issue.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

WHICH ANSWERED THE ACADEMIC FREEDOM QUESTIONNAIRE

(By Region and State)

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

	1970-71	1975-76
1. Arizona		
	Arizona State University, Tempe	Arizona State University, Tempe
2. New Mexico		
	University of New Mexico, Albuquerque	University of New Mexico, Albuquerque
3. Colorado		
	Colorado State University, Ft. Collins University of Northern Colorado, Greeley	Colorado State University, Ft. Collins University of Northern Colorado, Greeley
4. Kansas		
	University of Kansas, Lawrence St. Benedict's College, Atchison	University of Kansas, Lawrence
5. Nebraska		
	University of Nebraska, Lincoln	University of Nebraska, Lincoln
6. North Dakota		
	North Dakota State University, Fargo University of North Dakota, Grand Forks Minot State College, Minot	University of North Dakota, Grand Forks
7. Minnesota		
	University of Minnesota, Minneapolis Macalester College, St. Paul Carleton College, Northfield	Macalester College, St Paul Carleton College, Northfield University of Minnesota, Minneapolis
8. Iowa		
	University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls Iowa State University, Ames University of Iowa, Iowa City Grinnell College, Grinnell	Iowa State University, Ames University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls

9. Missouri

University of Missouri, Rolla
Lincoln University, Jefferson City
Washington University, St. Louis
Evangel College, Springfield
Westminster College, Fulton

Lincoln University, Jefferson City
Washington University, St. Louis

10. Arkansas

University of Arkansas, Main Campus, Fayetteville

University of Arkansas, Fayetteville
Arkansas State University, Jonesboro

11. Illinois

Northern Illinois University, DeKalb
University of Illinois, Urbana
Western Illinois University, Macomb
Lake Forest College, Lake Forest
Eastern Illinois University, Charleston

Northern Illinois University, DeKalb
Western Illinois University, Macomb
Lake Forest College, Lake Forest

12. Indiana

Ball State University, Muncie
University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame
DePauw University, Greencastle
Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis
Indiana University, Bloomington

DePauw University, Greencastle
Indiana University

13. Ohio

Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green
Youngstown State University, Youngstown
Cleveland State University, Cleveland
Ohio University, Athens
Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland
Kenyon College, Gambier
Antioch College, Yellow Springs

Cleveland State University, Cleveland
Youngstown State University, Youngstown
Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green

14. Michigan

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Grand Valley State College, Allendale
Wayne State University, Detroit
Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant
Grand Valley State College, Allendale

15. West Virginia

Marshall University, Huntington	West Virginia University, Morgantown Marshall University, Huntington West Virginia State College, Institute

16. Wisconsin

University of Wisconsin, Madison Beloit College, Beloit	University of Wisconsin, Madison Beloit College, Beloit

SOUTHERN REGION

17. Texas

Texas Christian University, Ft. Worth University of Texas at Austin	University of Texas at San Antonio Texas A & M, College Station

18. Louisiana

Tulane University of Louisiana	Loyola University, New Orleans

19. Alabama

Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee	University of Southern Alabama, Mobile Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee University of Alabama

20. Georgia

Clark College, Atlanta	Clark College, Atlanta

21. South Carolina

University of South Carolina, Columbia Winthrop College, Rock Hill Wofford College, Spartanburg Furman University, Greenville	Winthrop College, Rock Hill Furman University, Greenville University of South Carolina, Columbia Wofford College, Rock Hill

22. Florida

University of Florida, Gainesville	Florida A & M, Tallahassee University of Western Florida, Pensacola Florida Tech University, Orlando University of Florida, Gainesville Florida State University, Tallahassee

23. North Carolina

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill North Carolina State University, Raleigh	University of North Carolina, Greensboro High Point College, High Point Gardner-Webb College, Boiling Springs North Carolina State University, Raleigh

24. Virginia

Old Dominion University, Norfolk
Randolph Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg

College of William and Mary, Williamsburg
University of Virginia, Charlottesville
Old Dominion University, Norfolk
Randolph Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg

25. Tennessee

University of Tennessee, Knoxville
Tusculum College, Greenville
Carson-Newman College, Jefferson City
University of Tennessee at Chattanooga
Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro

Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro
University of Tennessee at Knoxville
Carson-Newman College, Jefferson City
University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

26. Kentucky

University of Louisville, Louisville

Murray State University, Murray
University of Kentucky, Lexington
University of Louisville, Louisville

27. Mississippi

None

Mississippi State University for Women, Columbia
Mississippi State University, Mississippi State

WESTERN REGION

28. California

SanFernando Valley State College, Northridge
University of California, Berkeley
California State College, Long Beach
University of California, Riverside
Sacramento State College, Sacramento
California State College, Los Angeles
San Jose State College, San Jose
California Institute of Technology, Pasadena
Claremont Graduate School & University Center, Claremont
University of Southern California, Los Angeles

California State College, Long Beach
San Fernando Valley State College, Northridge
University of Southern California, Los Angeles
San Jose State College, San Jose
University of California, Berkeley
University of California, Riverside

29. Hawaii

University of Hawaii, Honolulu

University of Hawaii, Manoa

NORTHWESTERN REGION

30. Nevada

University of Nevada, Reno University of Nevada, Las Vegas	University of Nevada, Reno

31. Utah

University of Utah, Salt Lake City	University of Utah, Salt Lake City

32. Idaho

University of Idaho, Moscow	University of Idaho, Moscow

33. Oregon

University of Oregon, Eugene Oregon State University, Corvallis Portland State University, Portland	Portland State University, Portland University of Oregon, Eugene

34. Washington

University of Washington, Seattle Eastern Washington State College, Cheney Western Washington State College, Bellingham Washington State University, Pullman	Western Washington State College, Bellingham Washington State University, Pullman Eastern Washington State College

35. Montana

University of Montana, Missoula Montana State University, Bozeman Eastern Montana College, Billings	University of Montana, Missoula Montana State University, Bozeman Eastern Montana College, Billings

NEW ENGLAND REGION

36. Maine

University of Maine at Orono University of Maine at Bangar Bowdoin College, Brunswick	University of Maine at Orono

37. New Hampshire

University of New Hampshire, Durham	University of New Hampshire, Durham

38. Vermont

University of Vermont, Burlington	University of Vermont, Burlington
Bennington College, Bennington	

39. Massachusetts

Boston College, Chestnut Hill	Tufts University, Medford
Boston University, Boston	Northeastern University, Cambridge
Tufts University, Medford	
Northeastern University, Cambridge	
Harvard University, Cambridge	
College of the Holy Cross, Worcester	

40. Rhode Island

University of Rhode Island, Kingston	University of Rhode Island, Kingston
Brown University, Providence	

41. Connecticut

University of Hartford, Hartford	Central Connecticut State College, New Britain
Trinity College, Hartford	University of Bridgeport, Bridgeport
Central Connecticut State College, New Britain	Trinity College, Hartford
University of Bridgeport, Bridgeport	

MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION

42. New Jersey

Princeton University, Princeton	Princeton University, Princeton

43. Delaware

University of Delaware, Newark	University of Delaware, Newark

44. Maryland

University of Maryland, College Park	Catonsville Community College, Catonsville
Community College of Baltimore	
Goucher College, Towson	

45. Pennsylvania

Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Indiana	Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove
Temple University, Philadelphia	Lock Haven State College, Lock Haven
University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh	Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Indiana
Lehigh University, Bethlehem	Dickinson College, Carlisle
PMC Colleges, Chester	Lehigh University, Bethlehem
St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia	Clarion State College, Clarion
Alboright College, Reading	Allegheny College, Meadville
Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove	Swarthmore College, Swarthmore
	University of Pennsylvania

Allegheny College, Meadville
Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster
Swarthmore College, Swarthmore
Dickinson College, Carlisle
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
Beaver College, Glenside
Lock Haven State College, Lock Haven
Haverford College, Haverford
Pennsylvania State University, University Park
Clarion State College, Clarion
Temple University, Philadelphia

46. New York

Columbia University, New York
SUNY College at Genesco
SUNY College at Potsdam
SUNY College at Plattsburgh
Queens College of CUNY, Flushing
SUNY at Stony Brook
Cornell University, Ithaca
Hamilton College, Clinton
Adelphi University, Garden City
Vassar College, Poughkeepsie
Colgate University, Hamilton
SUNY at Binghamton
Pace College, New York
Fordham University, Bronx
Hofstra University, Hempstead
SUNY at Plattsburgh
Pace College, New York
SUNY at Genesco
SUNY at Potsdam
Adelphi University, Garden City
Hamilton College, Clinton
Colgate University, Hamilton

47. District of Columbia

Howard University,
Georgetown University
Catholic University of America
George Washington University
George Washington University